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6271

Oregon Bulb Farms, Inc.

1934

Wholesale Catalog

Growers of New and Internationally
Famous Varieties of

Daffodils
Miniature Daffodils

Dutch Iris

Spanish Iris

Montbretia
Earlham Hybrids

ADDRESS all MAIL to BORING, OREGON

TELEGRAMS to PORTLAND, OREGON

FARMS are 22 MILES EAST of PORTLAND, OREGON
near DODGE PARK

Agents for
DE GRAAFF BROTHERS
Noordwijk - Holland

Oregon Bulb Farms, Inc.

Wholesale Catalog—1934

Mail: Route 1, Boring, Oregon

Phone: Gresham 6183

Wires: Oregon Bulb Farms, Portland, Oregon

The farms are located near Dodge Park, a municipal camping ground on the Sandy River, 23 miles east of Portland. They are open to visitors every day of the week, including Sundays.

Driving from Portland, the best road is to cross Ross Island Bridge, go straight east on Powell Boulevard through Gresham and follow the signs to Dodge Park.

Visitors having business with the farms will be met by auto in Portland or Gresham. Please telephone Gresham 6183.

Attention is drawn to the Miniature Daffodils, many of which are offered for the first time commercially in this country.

TERMS OF SALE.

ORDERS: Prices of all our offers are quoted net, subject to market fluctuations and to stocks being unsold.
Verbal agreements will not be considered.
All orders are accepted subject to satisfactory crops.
By placing orders, buyers are considered to agree with these terms.
All goods are sold f.o.b. warehouse and travel at purchaser's risk and expense.
Unless orders to the contrary are given, insurance will be provided for at purchaser's cost.

ACCOUNTS: All accounts are strictly due 30 days after date of invoice. 2% for cash is allowed for payments within 10 days after date of invoice.
Complaints or claims about the quality of goods supplied cannot be entertained unless made immediately upon receipt of same.
No warranty is given express or implied and we will not be in any way responsible for the results of planting or forcing of any bulbs and roots we send out, but we guarantee all varieties to be true to name and description.
Cases and packing, together with freight, forwarding and insurance charges will be collected on delivery.
If at the time of shipment purchasers have not yet settled their previous year's accounts, or in the case of unknown customers they cannot supply sufficiently good references or in the case of unsatisfactory information, we shall be compelled to cancel any orders placed with us.



Large buyers should write for quotations, as all prices are subject to crop and market changes and to stocks being unsold.

American-grown Bulbs.

The hardy narcissus, iris and montbretias offered on the following pages are grown by us at our farms, twenty-three miles east of Portland, Oregon.

In addition to those listed we grow about five hundred varieties of daffodil bulbs, including the best of the new and rare varieties of seedling daffodils, raised by the most famous and expert hybridizers in Holland, England, Ireland and Scotland.

Our new machinery, developed at our farms, has enabled us to lower the production price and we have decided to give customers the full advantage of this.

It will be found that we are now offering our American-grown novelties at the same cost as prevailing in England or Holland.

Since particular care has been taken to eliminate all pests and diseases, we guarantee our bulbs to be clean, firm and healthy. The bulbs are inspected both by state and federal inspectors and carry their inspection tags.

The contents of this catalog are not copyrighted; if suitable any descriptive matter may be freely used.

We have a very complete collection of photographs and color plates suitable for reproduction in catalogs, magazines, etc., which we will gladly lend to any of our customers for use in their publicity.

Classification of Daffodils

of the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

The eleven divisions are as follows:—

DIVISION 1.—TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

Distinguishing character—Trumpet or crown as long or longer than the perianth.

- (a) Varieties with yellow or lemon-colored trumpets, and perianth of same shade or lighter (but not white).
- (b) Varieties with white trumpet and perianth.
- (c) Bi-color varieties, i.e., those having a white or whitish perianth and a trumpet colored yellow, lemon, or primrose, etc.

DIVISION 2.—INCOMPARABILIS.

Distinguishing character—Cup or crown not less than one-third but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments.

- (a) Yellow shades with or without red coloring on the cup.
- (b) Bi-color varieties with white or whitish perianth, and self-yellow, red-stained, or red cup.

DIVISION 3.—BARII (INCORPORATING BURBIDGEI).

Distinguishing character—Cup or crown less than one-third the length of the perianth segments.

- (a) Yellow shades, with or without red coloring on the cup.
- (b) Bi-color varieties with white or whitish perianth and self-yellow, red-stained, or red cup.

DIVISION 4.—LEEDSII.

Distinguishing character—Perianth white, and cup or crown white, cream or pale citron, sometimes tinged with pink or apricot.

- (a) Cup or crown not less than one-third but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments.
- (b) Cup or crown less than one-third the length of the perianth segments.

DIVISION 5.—TRIANDRUS HYBRIDS.

All varieties obviously containing **N. triandrus** blood, such as **Queen of Spain**, **Moonshine**, **Pearly Queen** and **Agnes Harvey**.

- (a) Cup or crown not less than one-third, but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments.
- (b) Cup or crown less than one-third the length of the perianth segments.

DIVISION 6.—CYCLAMINEUS HYBRIDS.

DIVISION 7.—JONQUILLA HYBRIDS.—All varieties of **N. Jonquilla** parentage, such as **Buttercup**, **odorus**, etc.

DIVISION 8.—TAZETTA and TAZETTA HYBRIDS.—To include **N. Tridymus**, **poetaz** varieties, the Dutch varieties of *Polyanthus Narcissus*, **N. Biflorus**, **N. Muzart** and **N. intermedius**.

DIVISION 9.—POETICUS VARIETIES.

DIVISION 10.—DOUBLE VARIETIES.

DIVISION 11.—VARIOUS.—To include **N. Bulbocodium**, **N. cyclamineus**, **N. triandrus**, **N. juncifolius**, **N. gracilis**, **N. Jonquilla**, **N. Tazetta** (sp), **N. Viridiflorus**, etc.

Attention is drawn to "A Tentative List of Tulip Names" and the "Classified List of Daffodil Names," both published by The Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, London, England. These lists are indispensable to all those interested in daffodils or tulips, as they give the correct names, synonyms, name of raiser, and in the tulip list, a short color description.

Outdoor Culture of Daffodils.

Daffodils thrive in any good garden soil, preferably deep well-drained loam. Deep preparation of the soil is necessary, and old rotted manure or compost may be worked in 16 or 18 inches below the surface, so as not to come in direct contact with the bulbs. **Fresh manure should never be used.**

Plant in the early fall, especially Poeticus types. The more vigorous, larger varieties may be planted as late as December, but early planting is best.

In medium soils, cover the bulbs about twice their depth, and a little deeper in the lighter soils. The average for most sorts is three to four inches from the top of the bulb. Set the bulbs at a uniform depth, otherwise they may flower irregularly.

Naturalizing.

Daffodils planted in clusters in the foreground of shrubbery, or sown broadcast through woodlands, along hillsides, in meadows or lawns, and planted where they fall, give a most pleasing natural effect. They will increase in beauty and number without special care and become permanently established.

In heavy soils the most vigorous varieties should be used. More pleasing effects result from grouping the various types, such as all trumpet types, all Poeticus types, etc. Special mixtures of the different groups are listed on page 8.

Culture of Daffodils in Pots or Boxes.

Daffodils should be potted in September or October in good loamy soil, adding a little sand or leaf mould and a small amount of bone flour. (About two pounds to the bushel of soil.)

The old pots must be washed thoroughly and allowed to dry before using. New pots should be soaked. Provide drainage by placing pieces of charcoal or fragments of pots over the drainage hole. A little ground peat in the bottom regulates drainage, retaining moisture.

After ten or twelve weeks they may be removed indoors for flowering. Select the earliest varieties first, thus extending the flowering season.

Do not bring them into a warm temperature. 50 to 60° is best at first. Do not give any bottom heat. Later when the flower buds are well advanced the temperature may be increased to not more than 65°.

When the pots are first brought to the light, the tender shoots may be covered for a day or two with an inverted flower pot to prevent injury from light or drafts. A little weak liquid manure once a week, until buds burst, will hasten the flowers after growth has started.

Always have plenty of light and air.

NOTE: Suggestions for growing miniature narcissi are given under their various classes.

For Garden Clubs and Exhibitions.

We offer the following select list of new daffodils which are now available in sufficient volume for general distribution at prices that place them within reach of all flower lovers.

Yellow Trumpets, page 9:

	per 100
Aerolite.....	\$ 10.00
Alasnam.....	15.00
Hector Treub.....	16.00
Cleopatra.....	8.00
Olympia.....	7.50
Tresserve.....	6.50

White Trumpets, page 12:

Eve.....	20.00
La Vestale.....	10.00
Mad. Krelage.....	10.00
Silver Glory.....	10.00

Bicolor Trumpets, page 14:

Sylvanite.....	12.00
Spring Glory.....	6.00

Incomparabilis, page 15:

Bernardino.....	6.00
Croesus.....	10.00
Donatello.....	8.00
Gallipoli.....	24.00
Mi-Careme.....	16.00
Stella Pratt.....	40.00

Barrii, page 20:

Arthur Bowman.....	16.00
Alcida.....	10.00
Diana Kasner.....	10.00
Dosoris.....	4.00
Early Surprise.....	6.00
Firetail.....	16.00
Mrs. Barclay.....	16.00
Sunrise.....	6.00

Leedsii, page 24:

	per 100
Hera.....	\$ 6.00
Louis Capet.....	8.00
Mrs. Nette O'Melveny....	10.00
Silver Star.....	12.00

Triandrus Hybrids, page 25:

Agnes Harvey.....	8.00
Moonshine.....	30.00
Mrs. Alfred Pearson.....	12.00

Jonquilla Hybrids, page 27:

Buttercup.....	5.00
Golden Sceptre.....	5.00
Tullus Hostilius.....	6.00
Jonquilla Simplex.....	6.00
Jonquilla Plenus.....	8.00

Poeticus, page 31:

Edwina.....	24.00
Rupert Brooke.....	20.00
Ornatus Maximus.....	6.00

Poetaz, page 29:

Admiration.....	10.00
Cheerfulness.....	10.00
Orange Prince.....	40.00
Ideal.....	6.00

Doubles, page 32:

Indian Chief.....	60.00
Snowsprite.....	20.00
Twink.....	20.00

Miniature Daffodils for the Rock Garden.

The following are charming little subjects for rock work, where their dainty flowers are seen to perfection. They should be left undisturbed for years, and if happy, will soon establish themselves and afford a lovely picture in early spring. All the Bulbocodium (except monophyllum) and the Cyclamineus like moisture, and should therefore be planted at the foot of the rockery. Bulbocodium monophyllum flourishes in a warm dry sheltered situation planted in almost pure sand; when coming into bloom, give water freely. Triandrus albus (Angel's Tears) and Juncifolius delight in partial shade and a light gritty soil and should be given a well-drained position.

We have been very fortunate in obtaining nice stocks of these very scarce and rare daffodils. Most of them had to be collected especially for us in the mountains of Spain and Portugal and on the North Coast of Africa. We are now growing these charming little daffodils from seed and have had very good results.

Full descriptions of the following miniature daffodils will be found in the body of the catalog under their respective classes.

	per 100		per 100
N. Bulbocodium, page 34:		N. moschatus, page 12.....	\$24.00
" <i>citrinus</i> (sulphur)....	\$ 8.00	N. nanus, page 11.....	20.00
" <i>monophyllum</i> (white)...	12.00	N. serotinus, page 34.....	80.00
" <i>conspicuus</i> (yellow)...	6.00	N. triandrus, page 25:	
N. canaliculatus, page 30.....	8.00	" <i>albus</i>	8.00
N. cyclamineus, page 26.....	16.00	" <i>calathinus</i>	40.00
N. juncifolius, page 34.....	12.00	" <i>pulchellus</i>	24.00
N. minimus, page 10.....	24.00	" <i>concolor</i>	30.00
N. minor, page 10.....	40.00	W. P. Milner, page 13.....	10.00


Various hybrids suitable for the rock garden.

	per 100		per 100
TRIANDRUS hybrids:		CYCLAMINEUS hybrids:	
Queen of Spain.....	\$ 8.00	February Gold.....	\$20.00
Agnes Harvey.....	8.00	March Sunshine.....	40.00
Mrs. Alfred Pearson.....	12.00	JONQUILLA:	
Moonshine.....	30.00	Jonquilla Simplex.....	6.00
Pearly Queen.....	20.00	Jonquilla flore pleno.....	8.00

Daffodils and Narcissi for Naturalizing.

Our mixtures are especially made up from named varieties and are greatly superior to the cheap mixtures frequently sold. We do not grow any mixed daffodils and we only select varieties that are especially adapted for naturalizing. They may be relied upon to give an abundant supply of flowers over a long period.

We offer the following mixtures:

	per 100 \$	per 1000 \$
Flower Border and Naturalizing Mixture—A superior mixture of yellow, bicolor and white trumpets, showy varieties of Barrii, Incomparabilis and Leedsii, Jonquils and Poeticus for grouping in the flower border. An ideal cut flower mixture.....	4.00	30.00
Seedling Yellow Trumpets Mixed—All pure golden-yellow trumpets of the King Alfred, Minister Talma group.....	4.00	36.00
Seedling White Trumpets Mixed—Made up from hybrids of Peter Barr, Madam de Graaff and many others.....	4.00	36.00
Seedling Bicolor Trumpets Mixed—Choice hybrids of the Spring Glory, Vanilla and Victoria class.....	4.00	36.00
Seedling Red Cupped Varieties Mixed—A most attractive mixture made up from Barrii, Incomparabilis and other short-cupped groups.	4.00	36.00
Seedling Bunch Flowered Varieties Mixed—Made up from Poetaz, Polyanthus and Jonquil groups.....	4.00	30.00
 Standard Mixture.....	3.00	25.00

For large amounts and special mixtures prices on application.

To produce best effects in naturalizing, each group should be planted separately. The varieties in each mixture have been selected so as to give a continuous flowering for a month or more each year.

Yellow Trumpet Daffodils.

DIVISION 1a: Trumpet as long or longer than perianth segments, trumpet lemon, yellow or sulphur colored, with perianths of same shade but not of white.

	each \$	per 100 \$
AEROLITE (De Graaff) 1923—Here is a golden daffodil that is sure to replace many of the present varieties as it becomes available; the large flower is beautifully proportioned, giving the impression of gracefulness, despite its size; perianth deep primrose, with a pure medium yellow trumpet which is left in bold relief by the broad pointed star formed by the flat opening outer petals, an inch and a half wide; medium early, but remains until late, and is one of the longest lasting of all daffodils either in the garden or after being cut.		10.00
ALASKA (De Graaff) 1928—Giant flower of deepest gold; more graceful than most of the giant Ajax varieties as the trumpet is deeply frilled and recurved.	3.00	
ALASNAM (De Graaff) 1923—Wide, short, densely frilled trumpet of pure deep yellow, a shade deeper than the perianth; finely placed with good neck; flower "looks you in the eye"; excellent for landscape groups, also for forcing; very early.		15.00
AUBREY (De Graaff) 1928—A golden yellow trumpet daffodil of fine proportions, very large frilled trumpet. Extremely early. Sensational show and exhibition flower.	6.00	
BEN HUR (De Graaff) 1927—A glorious "loud speaker" trumpet, deeply frilled of pure Roman gold, 2½ inches across at the mouth; in spite of its immense size the whole flower is finely proportioned, one of the best of the new giant trumpets, A. M. 1930.	3.00	
CLEOPATRA (Barr) 1903—A splendid flower which has won many awards and is well known everywhere; lemon-yellow perianth overlapping petals; trumpet light yellow; very late, A. M. 1913.		8.00
DIOTIMA (De Graaff) 1927—Considered by many experts as the very best of the new super-giant yellow trumpets; despite its huge size (perianth being five to six inches across) the whole flower is beautifully proportioned and is carried gracefully on flattened tapering stems, two feet tall, entirely free from the amaryllis-like stiffness of many of the giant trumpets; the broad overlapping petals forms a star-shaped perianth of medium deep primrose, trumpet somewhat more deeply colored; undoubtedly one of the top-notchers for many years to come.	6.00	
DUCHANEL (De Graaff) 1923—A beautifully balanced flower of giant size—a strikingly clear self yellow, widely flaring trumpet is deeply frilled. Especially valuable as it is very late, an outstanding show flower.		40.00
EMPEROR (Backhouse) 1890—Perianth primrose, trumpet darker, a forcing and bedding flower of proven merits.		4.00

Yellow Trumpet Daffodils—continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
FANTIN LATOUR (De Graaff) 1914—Very deep golden yellow throughout, an immense bloom excellent for exhibition and the garden; medium early, A. M. 1915.....		80.00
GIANT KILLER (De Graaff) 1927—Long, straight frilled trumpet, rich yellow, lighter at base, and with deep primrose perianth; somewhat similar to Van Waveren's Giant but deeper in color; vigorous grower.....		20.00
GOLDEN SPUR —Uniform yellow, the most popular forcing daffodil.		4.00
HECTOR TREUB (De Graaff) 1923—Uniform golden yellow, a very early forcer. Most beautiful proportions, the petals are overlapping and the flower is well balanced. A most distinct improvement over King Alfred.....		16.00
HENDRIK IBSEN (De Graaff) 1927—A real "golden daffodil" which will appeal strongly to those who do not insist upon size above everything else; a pure self color, and of much more graceful conformation than most of the larger yellow trumpets, with the flower held well above the foliage; very free flowering and very early...		20.00
KING ALFRED (Kendall) 1899—One of the finest of all the Yellow Trumpets, F. C. C. 1899.....		7.50
MAC MAHON (De Graaff) 1927—A splendid deep golden self color with a remarkable metallic sheen, the perianth glittering as if dusted with mica; green coloring of stem runs well up the base of perianth; graceful stem and exceptionally good neck; a King Alfred seedling of great merit.....	6.00	
MATAMAX (De Graaff) 1923—A strong grower and exceptionally tall; clean, golden color, fine substance; very late; King Alfred seedling.....		12.00
MEGAPHONE (De Graaff) 1929—A most unusual flower, the trumpet is very much flared, perianth substantial and large. This flower is an entirely new departure in the class of Giant Yellow Trumpet daffodils. Excellent for show or breeding purposes.....	12.00	
MINISTER TALMA (unknown) 1890—Extremely early forcing flower, uniform golden yellow, shaped like a giant Golden Spur. Of great value for commercial forcing, strong growing and free-flowering. Our stock is guaranteed free from mosaic.....		6.00
MOUNT ROYAL (De Graaff) 1931—Wide spreading trumpet with perianth having three base petals extra wide, the three inner being narrower and more curved, making a particularly well formed attractive flower.....	4.00	
MINIMUS, true —The smallest and dwarfest of all Trumpet Daffodils, producing outdoors in February dainty little trumpet flowers of elegant form, rich full yellow, height 3 inches. It likes a peaty soil and may be naturalized in rock gardens or in grass, or grown in pots or pans for the Alpine house; no manure should be given.....		24.00
MINOR, true —A most graceful and charming very early-flowering miniature daffodil of Maximus form, flowers with full yellow perianth gracefully twisted, the miniature trumpet being elegantly flanged at mouth, height 6 inches. This is one of the most scarce little daffodils and our stock is very limited.....		40.00

Yellow Trumpet Daffodils—continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
NANUS, true —A charming variety, a miniature yellow trumpet daffodil, larger than Minimus but smaller than Minor, flowers rich full yellow; very dwarf and early, a gem for the rock garden, and for naturalizing on grassy banks, height 4½ inches		20.00
OLYMPIA (Van Waveren) 1900—A much improved and enlarged Emperor, free-flowering and hardy, A. M. 1914		7.50
STATENDAM (De Graaff) 1929—Extremely large golden yellow trumpet daffodil of superb yet graceful proportions. Massive overlapping deep golden yellow perianth, large, flaring, well formed trumpet. Very vigorous grower. A. M. H. 1933	6.00	
THOR (De Graaff) 1930—A super-giant with perianth over five inches across, and of exceptionally fine texture and coloring; a 1929 introduction really representing a new type in the Ajax group . . .	24.00	
TRESSERVE (Heere) 1923—One of the leaders among the new giant trumpets; deep canary yellow with a paler perianth, the segments of which reach forward about the trumpet, producing a flower of distinct individuality; the trumpet mouth, 2 inches across, is deeply lacinated.		6.50
WARWICK (De Graaff) 1923—Another of the striking King Alfred seedlings outstanding in every way and very early; refined stem and neck bearing a star-shaped perianth of great substance; golden yellow, with trumpet a shade deeper in color.		20.00

White Trumpet Daffodils.

DIVISION 1b: Varieties with white perianth and white or nearly white trumpet, including pink or apricot trumpets.

	each \$	per 100 \$
ADA FINCH (De Graaff) 1927—Pure white overlapping perianth, white trumpet, very fine novelty A. M. H. 1927. F. C. C. 1930...	10.00	
ALICE KNIGHTS (Barr) 1905—Uniform creamy white, A. M. 1905.		10.00
EVE (De Graaff) 1928—Of good size, but of such perfect proportions that the name suits it absolutely; a harmony in white and old ivory, with even the pistil and stamens blending into the color scheme; the green and gold shading at the outer base of the trumpet adds to the flower's delightful charm.		20.00
JIM (De Graaff) 1927—A very delicate white trumpet with slightly reflexed and curved perianth segments of quite unusual texture; both crimped and lacinated-like primrose silk or delicate apricot brocade. A. M. 1927.	6.00	
JUNGFRAU (De Graaff) 1927—One of the most popular of the new white trumpets; pure cream-white perianth with a pale primrose trumpet; a strong grower; very tall; a fine propagator, a great show flower.		20.00
LA VESTALE (De Graaff) 1927—Giant trumpet type with pure ivory white perianth, of informal design, with trumpet of deep cream yellow, tall, fine for small groups or naturalizing in dim shade; though of delicate appearance, it is of extra good substance and lasts well; very early, A. M. 1923.		10.00
LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN (De Graaff) 1928—An outstanding flower of giant size but beautiful proportions which will appeal to the discriminating; broad overlapping perianth petals of palest primrose, orange at base on the outside; trumpet just a shade deeper at base, color intensifying toward the mouth; strong grower but a refined flower of delicate and harmonious coloring, A. M. 1926.	3.00	
LOVENEST (Backhouse) 1928—One of the very few members of the "pink daffodil" class; among the daintiest of all the trumpets; medium in height with a starry shaped perianth of informal type; nicely proportioned trumpet of saffron yellow turning to apricot pink; delightfully charming at all stages; very early, A. M. 1925..	1.00	
MAD. DE GRAAFF (De Graaff) 1887—This lovely graceful daffodil was the first of a new class and most famous of the white trumpets, F. C. C. 1887.		6.50
MOSCHATUS OF HAWORTH —The snowy white daffodil of the Spanish Pyrenees, a dainty little flower variable in size with drooping perianth. A gem to naturalize in grass and for the rock garden, delighting in partial shade and on grassy slopes facing north. It also makes a charming pot plant, height 6 inches.		24.00
MRS. E. H. KRELAGE (Krelage) 1910—Really a pale bicolor, but changing to a uniform ivory white. Smooth waxy texture and good form, A. M. 1913.		10.00

White Trumpet Daffodils—continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
MRS. JOHN BODGER (De Graaff) 1927—Considered by many the most exquisite of the new trumpets; a semi-dwarf hybrid of medium size, with a pure white star-shaped perianth and a good trumpet; wonderful variety for the rock garden or the front of the border; sure to become a great favorite as it has been enthusiastically received at every show.	2.00	
MRS. R. O. BACKHOUSE (Backhouse) 1906—This is the famous "pink daffodil"; fine informal perianth of ivory white, and beautifully proportioned, slim long trumpet of apricot pink, changing to shell pink at the deeply fringed edge; delicately beautiful but of exceptional substance; long lasting; early; belongs in every collection, A. M. 1923.	6.00	
PETER BARR (Barr) 1902—One of the first of the new type white trumpets, but still extremely popular; a large fine flower of medium height and somewhat drooping habit; creamy white cactus-like perianth, and very slim lemon-yellow trumpet; fine for rock garden, and also for naturalizing, as it is now very moderate in price, A. M. 1902.		20.00
PRESIDENT CARNOT (De Graaff) 1923—A self-colored creamy white trumpet, of the Olympia type, with perianth petals slightly twisting and reaching forward, adding beauty of form to the charming color harmony.		20.00
QUEEN OF DENMARK (De Graaff) 1927—A giant white trumpet with wide deeply cut rim, flushed gold at the base; excellent exhibition variety.	3.00	
SILVER GLORY (De Graaff) 1923—A large white trumpet, nicely frilled at edge, good perianth.		10.00
W. P. MILNER (Backhouse) 1890—A charming free-flowering variety, pure white when forced, highly recommended for rock gardens and naturalizing, etc., A. M. 1914.		10.00



Bi-color Daffodils.

DIVISION 1c: Bicolor Trumpet Daffodils, with white or whitish perianth and a yellow, lemon or pale primrose trumpet.

	each \$	per 100 \$
DICK (Van Konijnenburg 1908)—A splendid bi-color, fine widely opened and slightly reflexed trumpet, the bulbs are particularly hardy, F. C. C. 1908.....		6.00
GLORY OF SASSENHEIM (Van Konijnenburg 1923)—Rich yellow trumpet, fine white perianth; a large flower of pleasing form; forces well.....		6.00
JEFTA (De Graaff 1927)—Very delicately colored giant trumpet of moderate size; cream colored perianth and pale lemon trumpet slightly recurved at mouth; King Alfred seedling; early.....		20.00
OCTAVIANUS (De Graaff 1929)—Exceptional flower of beautiful proportion and finish, with a large recurved deep trumpet supported by an exceptionally substantial perianth; good stem and up-looking flower; the perianth is pale primrose and the trumpet a pure moon yellow when opening, giving the effect of moonlight through mist. When fully open the perianth turns slightly paler, justifying its classification under this class.....	6.00	
ROBERT E. LEE (De Graaff 1928)—A striking new giant bi-color with frilled lemon-yellow trumpet, 2 inches across; perianth pale citron; outstanding on the show bench, A. M. 1928.....	8.00	
SPRING GLORY (De Groot 1914)—Still a favorite both for the garden and for forcing; pure yellow trumpet, white perianth, excellent stem, and always free blooming.....		6.00
SYLVANITE (De Graaff 1930)—A striking new variety with broad overlapping perianth of creamy white, and light canary trumpet; strong grower, but graceful in habit.....		12.00
VAN WAVEREN'S GIANT (Van Waveren 1900)—Enormous flower with deep yellow trumpet, well opened; perianth pale yellow with outer petals exceptionally broad and inner ones usually slightly twisted making the flower more graceful.....		10.00
VICTORIA (Van Veen 1897)—A standard commercial flower for forcing.....		5.00



Incomparabilis Narcissus.

DIVISION 2: Incomparabilis, cup or crown measuring from one-third to nearly the length of the perianth segments.

	each \$	per 100 \$
ABELARD (Backhouse 1927)—Broad yellow cup, orange tint at edge, and showy orange anthers, supported by broad primrose perianth of exceptionally good substance; beautiful in the unfolding bud, and unusually long lasting flower, A. M. 1928.....	8.00	
ADLER (De Graaff 1929)—A universal favorite both among exhibitors and amateurs; a really marvelous flower with perianth of the purest white, overlapping and opening nearly flat, circular in outline and 4 inches across, with a beautifully proportioned cup of pure chrome yellow, shading to blood-orange at the deeply frilled edge; the most admired flower in many large collections, A. M. 1928....	12.00	
ARIZONA (Backhouse 1928)—A seedling of the internationally famous Gallipoli, with better neck; star-shaped perianth with broad creamy yellow reflexed petals, and cup of chrome yellow shading to blood orange; unusual and beautiful.....	6.00	
BARTHOLD MERYAN (Backhouse 1927)—White perianth with gold-dust sheen at base; cup saffron yellow, deep orange frill.....	6.00	
BATAVIER (De Graaff 1929)—The first of a new line of seedlings, all most remarkable for the perfection of form both of perianth and cup. In this variety the strength and coloring of the Backhouse seedlings has been combined with the delicate perfection of some of our recent introductions such as Jocunda. The result is a daffodil which is perfect in every way. The perianth is creamy yellow, very broad and of solid texture, the large flaring cup is yellow, delicately margined red or orange-red. The plant is unusually sturdy with long broad leaves, yet the flower is borne well above the foliage. Probably one of the best flowers for hybridizing purposes and a perfect show flower.....	40.00	
BERNARDINO (Worsley 1907)—Perianth creamy white, cup yellow edged orange, very free-flowering, good grower, recommended....		6.00
BETTY KING (Backhouse 1927)—Pure white, broad petaled well formed perianth, with cup of glowing deep orange-red; a favorite on the show bench.....	4.00	
CALVIN COOLIDGE (De Graaff 1927)—Broad overlapping perianth, deep cream yellow with fiery orange cup; good show flower.....	16.00	
CARMENCITA (De Graaff 1929)—Overlapping perianth of pure white; cup a uniform pure orange; flower of refined form, beautiful in its simplicity, A. M. 1928.....	40.00	
CROESUS (J. C. Williams 1912)—Universally popular both for the garden and for exhibition; light canary-yellow perianth of perfect form, with outer petals nearly touching, the inner ones overlapping, opening flat; broad fluted cup of rich orange to base; substantial, free-flowering, and a fine propagator; desirable in every way, F. C. C. 1912.....		10.00

Incomparabilis Narcissus—continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
DONATELLO (De Graaff 1927)—Very attractive moderately priced flower which will appeal to the discriminating; light primrose perianth, slightly reflexed, with overlapping petals giving a golden effect, supporting a pure deep yellow trumpet of beautiful design, ruffled and frilled and of a uniform pure yellow; medium late. . . .		8.00
DICK WELLBAND (Backhouse-De Graaff 1929)—One of our finest introductions, very strong grower and exceptionally free-flowering. The perianth is pure white and the cup flame orange. One of its most remarkable qualities is that the color does not fade but rather intensifies with age. The flower lasts unusually long and we believe that this variety will be of the greatest value both for greenhouse work or for outside. Its great beauty lies in the startling contrast between petals and cup which makes it stand out in the largest collections of daffodils. A worthy companion to Francisca Drake, A. M. H. 1931.	5.00	
FLORIDA (Backhouse 1927)—A glorious bloom of informal type; deep primrose perianth with petals of fine substance, standing freely away from base of deep trumpet, chrome yellow on outside, tinged orange inside of frill, and curled and twisted orange anthers; unusual in both form and coloring; strong grower, and free-flowering, A. M. 1931.	8.00	
FORTUNE (Ware 1923)—Broad creamy yellow perianth of very solid texture, crown of great size and elegant form, opening at mouth and beautifully frilled, of a glowing soft orange. A Giant Incomparabilis of perfect form, early, a strong grower. Undoubtedly will soon become one of the more popular varieties, F. C. C. 1924.	24.00	
FRANCISCA DRAKE (Backhouse 1926)—It is impossible to describe adequately the beauty of this unusual flower of a distinct new type; the pure white perianth petals are of unusual substance, an inch and a half wide, and tinted gold at the base, which shows through on the outside; the cup, wide and deep, is golden yellow at the base, changing gradually to flame orange at the densely frilled edge; the flowers are held well above the fine foliage and give the effect of a flock of white seagulls taking flight; strong-growing and very free-flowering, A. M. 1926.	1.00	
GALLIPOLI (Brodie 1923)—World famous variety, citron-yellow perianth; cup deeply fluted to base, and with a double frill effect at edge, is yellow, shading to vivid orange; buds and flowers somewhat drooping; very decorative. A cross between Bernardino and Will Scarlet.	24.00	
GERTRUDE HASTINGS (De Graaff 1930)—One of the most perfectly formed of the large-cupped Poeticus hybrids; petals pure white daintily tipped, cup yellow, shading to orange.	2.00	
GHANDI (Backhouse 1927)—Fine broad petaled, light primrose perianth, with a deep broad cup of intense orange at the edge, changing to chrome yellow at the base; striking and unusually beautiful flower; late.	3.00	
GLORIA MUNDI (Backhouse 1887)—Star-shaped yellow perianth with deep cup of yellow-edged red. F. C. C. 1908.	6.00	

Incomparabilis Narcissus—continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
HOMESPUN (Engleheart 1907)—Flat star-shaped perianth of light canary-yellow, with fluted cup of deep primrose-yellow, harmonizing; flowers held well above the foliage; an old variety, but a fine flower, excellent for naturalizing, A. M. 1907.....		6.00
JEFFERSON DAVIS (Backhouse 1929)—Cup deep orange-yellow, shading to pure orange, supported by fine perianth with three inner petals slightly twisted; splendid flower of artistic design.....	12.00	
JOCUNDA (De Graaff 1928)—One of the finest of the new novelties; striking color contrast in the pure white overlapping perianth and the frilled cup of dark blood-red; wonderful show flower, A. M. 1928.....	24.00	
JOHN EVELYN (Copeland 1920)—Deservedly an international favorite; outstanding among the new Incomparabilis hybrids; flatly opening perianth, 4 to 5 inches across, with a flat cup nearly 2 inches in diameter, densely frilled, the perianth being pure white, without trace of shading, and the cup lemon-yellow and fluted or shirred to the base; good neck; strong grower; free-flowering and a good propagator; one of the greatest daffodils of the present day and for years to come, F. C. C. 1924.....		80.00
L'AIGLON (De Graaff 1930)—Splendid novelty, outstanding among hundreds of fine varieties; star-shaped cream-primrose perianth and chrome yellow cup with deeply fringed edge of burning scarlet-orange; unsurpassed for the show table.....	16.00	
LOUDSPEAKER (Backhouse 1927)—Among all the fine daffodils of recent introduction, no other has more quickly made a name for itself; a flower of great size, 4½ inches across, with wide flaring trumpet 2 inches across, the whole flower being finely proportioned, and borne on a tall stem with a good neck; in color the perianth is pure citron yellow, and the cup chrome yellow, deepening slightly at the frilled edge; conspicuous styles of the same shade as the perianth add to its beauty; outstanding and in every way a satisfactory, as well as a sensational flower, both in the garden and on the show table.....	3.00	
MARY LONGSTREET (Backhouse 1927)—Beautifully formed flat flower on tall gracefully slim-necked stem; broad overlapping perianth, with petals creamy white tinted gold at edges, forms an unusual background for the flaring crinkled cup of uniform blood-orange; very handsome and unusual novelty.....	8.00	
MI-CAREME (Backhouse 1927)—Another of the Loudspeaker type, perianth somewhat lighter, trumpet deeper in color; less flaring and more deeply frilled; a little earlier than Loudspeaker; this variety, with Mercurius and Loudspeaker, make a wonderful trio of a distinctly new type.....		16.00
MRS. GEORGE CHANDLER (De Graaff 1927)—Light citron perianth, the outer petals very broad; cup of pure chrome-yellow, double frilled, deeply lacinated, shading on the inside to deep orange, A. M. 1927.....	3.00	

Incomparabilis Narcissus—continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
ORANGE KING (Backhouse 1927)—A gorgeous flower of substantial build and unusually long lasting; perianth light citron, supporting a wide, deep and densely frilled cup, chrome yellow at base, changing to vivid flaming orange in a broad band extending half an inch down, both inside and outside, from the frill; mediumly late, A. M. 1926.	8.00	
ORANGE OPHELIA (Backhouse 1929)—One of the finest introductions of 1928; finely built perianth of cream-white, and deep cup with dense frill of the same shade as the popular Orange King Calendula; very late.	16.00	
ORANGE SUN (Backhouse 1927)—Perfectly formed flat opening perianth of pale primrose; beautifully proportioned trumpet of deep primrose, with orange fringed frill; very pleasing color harmony, A. M. 1926.	16.00	
PHOEBE (Backhouse 1929)—Beautiful flatly opened star-shaped perianth of cream-white, with flaring cup very densely frilled, chrome yellow deepening to sunrise orange at the edge.	6.00	
PYGMALION (Backhouse 1929)—Extra large perianth of pale citron, and a deep trumpet of orange-yellow shading to blood:orange at the nicely frilled edge; broad strong foliage and tall stem with upright neck, holding the flower well aloft; extra fine.	12.00	
RED CROSS (Backhouse 1928)—Famous throughout the daffodil world, extra large, strong flower, opening flat, primrose yellow perianth, and deep yellow cup densely frilled, of deep orange; substantial and long lasting, and fine both in the garden and for exhibition, F. C. C. 1923.		80.00
SHEHERAZADE (Backhouse 1927)—A very tall variety with citron-colored perianth; beautiful proportions; heavily frilled cup of pure chrome yellow self-color throughout with no trace of orange, A. M. 1930.	3.00	
SHERMAN (De Graaff 1929)—Bold broad-petaled overlapping perianth of creamy-white, and heavily frilled cup of deep orange-yellow, with conspicuous apricot anthers; buds hang down but flowers stand up well, making a pretty contrast; late.	4.00	
SIR WATKIN (Backhouse 1884)—Perianth sulphur, cup yellow tinged orange.		6.00
STELLA PRATT (Backhouse 1923)—Not unlike Red Cross, star-shaped perianth of light primrose, deep yellow trumpet, shading to orange.		40.00
TAGORE (Backhouse 1928)—Mediumly tall, very beautifully proportioned flower of trumpet type; perianth primrose and straight trumpet of clear yellow.	4.00	
TROPIC SUN (Backhouse 1927)—Large cream-white perianth, reflexed, with widely flaring heavily frilled cup of golden yellow and deep orange; late, A. M. 1926.	2.00	
WALTER HAMPDEN (De Graaff 1930)—Very tall and outstanding; bright primrose perianth and pure yellow trumpet of Loud-speaker type, with a tint of orange in the frills; very vigorous grower; medium late, A. M. 1928.	3.00	

Incomparabilis Narcissus—continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
WHITELEY GEM (Brodie 1928)—This daffodil was awarded the Gold Medal for the best new variety at the London Daffodil Show, March, 1928. It is extremely early, by far the earliest of the red-cups to flower on our farms. On a very tall stem the flower is beautifully balanced, the proportions of perianth and cup are very pleasing. The perianth is not much overlapping but of great substance. The coloring is very fine, deep golden yellow for the perianth and a bright orange for the finely fluted cup. We recommend this daffodil most strongly for hybridizing purposes as its extreme earliness makes it very valuable for the forcing trade. Also for general garden use it should be most satisfactory as this extreme early flowering prolongs the season of the red-cups about two weeks, A. M. H. 1931.....		30.00
WHITEWELL (Mooy 1910)—Pure white, broad petaled starry perianth, opening flat, or slightly reflexed; cup fluted and frilled, deep primrose, with orange edge; flower held well above foliage.		6.00
WILL SCARLET (Engleheart 1898)—Medium-sized flower of informal habit; reflexed perianth, petals often slightly curled; good cup of yellow ochre with flaming orange-scarlet edge; fine for the rock garden, or for naturalizing near a small pool, F. C. C. 1898.....		6.00

Barrii Narcissus.

DIVISION 3: Barrii, cup or crown measuring less than one-third the length of the perianth segments.

	each \$	per 100 \$
ADELGAR (De Graaff 1928)—Flame-orange colored, deeply lacinated cup, supported by an extra fine perianth, creamy white, of unusual substance; excellent exhibition novelty, A. M. 1928.....	6.00	
ALCIDA (Backhouse 1921)—Giant flower, pure white perianth opening flat, star-shaped, with individual petals over 1½ inches wide; broad citron-yellow cup with blood-orange frill; strong grower, fine substance and wonderfully free-flowering; very late, A. M. 1921.....		10.00
ANNA CROFT (Backhouse 1927)—One of the leaders in every show and equally fine in the garden; perianth light primrose, supporting a large sized trumpet deeply crinkled and frilled; cup of darker yellow shading to orange at edge; very tall stem; medium early...	80.00	
ARTHUR BOWMAN (Backhouse 1927)—Fine, reflexed perianth of pure white; flat cup, lemon-yellow, edged with oxblood-red; fine lasting flower; one of the best of its type.	16.00	
BATH'S FLAME (Bath 1914)—Yellow perianth with darker cup deeply edged orange-scarlet, A. M. 1915.....	7.50	
BARRII CONSPICUUS (Backhouse 1886)—Bright yellow perianth and short broad cup, conspicuously edged brilliant orange-scarlet..	4.00	
BRILLIANCY (Engleheart 1906)—A conspicuous seedling, 4 inches across, informal star-shaped perianth of pale primrose, with deep, broad, yellow cup, picoteed red-orange at the very edge; A. M. 1906.	10.00	
DIANA KASNER (Backhouse 1924)—A pure white perianth and a large fluted yellow cup with blood-red frill, very free-flowering and an excellent forcer, A. M. 1924. We consider this variety as one of our most valuable introductions and cannot recommend it too highly for show purposes.	10.00	
DOSORIS (Williams 1910)—Pure white overlapping perianth, flat up, finely frilled, of red-orange, A. M. 1914.....	4.00	
EARLY SURPRISE (Mooy 1914)—A little beauty; semi-dwarf habit of growth; pure white perianth with orange colored cup, fine for naturalizing, and the earliest for forcing of this type, F. C. C. 1924.	6.00	
ECLAIR (Backhouse 1929)—Semi-Poeticus type with broad overlapping perianth of purest white; and shallow cup yellow at base shaded to deep blood-red; unique flower of unusual substance; very late.....	40.00	
EDITH (Backhouse 1928)—One of the best of the new Poeticus type exceptionally wide perianth petals and fine form; very late, A. M. 1928.....	6.00	
EFFIE (Backhouse 1927)—Perianth cream-yellow with small harmonizing yellow-orange cup; extremely tall; very early.....	24.00	

Barrii Narcissus—Continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
ELLY NEY (De Graaff 1925)—Remarkable flower, entirely distinct, of perfect design and build; pure Poeticus white perianth, outer petals so broad they nearly touch, and the three inner petals overlapping, forming a saucer-shaped perianth for the cup of deep lemon-yellow with the edge picoteed deep blood-red, A. M. 1925..	32.00	
FIRETAIL (Crosfield 1910)—Deservedly popular the world over; broad petalled creamy-white perianth and large orange cup with scarlet-orange frill, F. C. C. 1925.....		16.00
FLEUR (Backhouse 1927)—Broad petaled reflexing perianth of pure Poeticus white, with a flat, deeply frilled cup, citron-yellow, edged orange-red; beautifully proportioned, A. M. 1927.....	3.00	
FUGA (De Graaff 1931)—Very large pure white star-shaped perianth; medium sized cup of bright vermillion-orange, color extending to the base; most brilliant and outstanding of all the recent introductions.....	40.00	
GLAD BOY (De Graaff 1929)—Nearly a self-color, with perianth lemon-yellow, and deeply crinkled cup just a shade darker; extremely late; fine novelty.....	3.00	
LADY DIANA MANNERS (Backhouse 1925)—Very tall, with pure white wide overlapping petals, and deep lemon-yellow flaring cup, edged red-orange; medium late but excellent for forcing; splendid variety in every way, A. M. 1924.....	4.00	
LADY KESTIVE (Backhouse-De Graaff 1933)—This is undoubtedly one of the very finest Barriis introduced by us. Words fail to describe this wonderful daffodil adequately. Suffice it to say that the perianth is pure white, well formed and substantial and that the cup is of the very deepest red ever seen in a daffodil. We are very proud of the fact that we can introduce this beautiful daffodil to the United States, and though as yet it is too expensive to be forced for shows, we hope in a few years to be able to distribute it more freely. We believe that this is one of the most promising Barriis for hybridizing purposes, especially since the color does not seem to fade in the sun, A. M. H. 1931.....	40.00	
LADY MOORE (Mooy 1916)—Pure white perianth; yellow cup with orange frill; substantial flower remaining in good condition even where many other varieties "burn"; late, but an excellent forcer, F. C. C. 1924.....		6.00
MASTERPIECE (Engleheart 1906)—Engleheart, perianth, creamy-white, star-shaped, flat, orange cup, nicely frilled, very free-flowering, A. M. 1912.....		6.00
MAYFLOWER (Backhouse 1927)—One of the new Barrii-Poeticus hybrids with perianth of pure glistening white, broad overlapping petals, and yellow eye with red picotee; extremely tall; very striking; late blooming, A. M. 1927.....		80.00
MRS. BARCLAY (Mooy 1924)—Large flower with flat, reflexed, broad-petaled overlapping perianth of pale primrose, changing to pure white; deeply frilled flat cup of primrose-yellow, with dainty orange picotee; extremely showy, and a great favorite in the garden for exhibition, A. M. 1925.....		16.00

Barrii Narcissus—continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
NORFOLK (Backhouse 1928)—Perianth with peculiarly crinkled petals light primrose; deep cup saffron-yellow shading gradually to orange; out of the ordinary.....	24.00	
NIOBE (De Graaff 1926)—Perfectly formed, flat-opening broad petaled perianth of creamy white; flat eye, edged intense red-orange; the unopened bud droops prettily making a contrast with the opened flowers, A. M. 1926.....		20.00
OTTAWA (De Graaff 1932)—Cream-white Poeticus perianth opening flat revealing a flaring frilled cup of most intense scarlet-orange, shading to yellow-orange at the base; very tall, fine neck, and in every way an outstanding flower.....	40.00	
PEGGY (Williams 1930)—Very large, flat opening perfectly formed perianth, pure Poeticus white, and of exceptional texture; medium-sized cup of lemon-yellow with golden orange margin; tall, vigorous grower; very late, A. M. 1930.....	6.00	
PEGGY BAUER (De Graaff 1929)—One of the giant Poeticus-like Barriis; broad perianth of gleaming white, opening flat or slightly recurved, with points of petals turned forward; cup yellow, edged intense red; refined artistic flower; very late.....	2.00	
PEKING (De Graaff 1933)—When we first saw this flower we wanted to call it Perfection. In its type it is the most perfect flower we have as yet raised. Generally speaking it is like Masterpiece, though about twice as large in all proportions. The perianth is perfectly rounded, more so than in any other Barrii. The cup is rather flat, nicely ribbed and of the very deepest reddish orange. While the stems are not exceptionally tall, the whole plant is so beautifully balanced that we recommend Peking most strongly to all hybridizers.....	60.00	
PRINCESS ASTRID (De Graaff 1927)—Beautiful flower of distinct coloring; primrose perianth, with broad overlapping petals; flat frilled cup of deep lemon shading to deep orange, with yellow breaks in the orange giving an effect similar to that of Radio, A. M. 1927.....	16.00	
RED BEACON (Williams 1916)—Creamy white overlapping perianth, cup orange, frilled.....		6.00
RED CHIEF (Williams 1910)—White star-shaped perianth, flat orange cup.....		6.00
RED SHADOW (Backhouse 1929)—A most attractive flower of bold appearance. The perianth is white and the cup is orange-red. It is unusually free-flowering and a strong grower. Very good forcer. Makes a beautiful pot-plant.....	4.00	
ROSE MARIE (De Graaff 1926)—Extremely large flower on strong stem; broad petaled white reflexing perianth; fluted cup of pale primrose, shading to deep primrose at the frill; beautiful and outstanding flower; medium late, A. M. 1926.....	6.00	

Barrii Narcissus—continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
SALEMBO (Backhouse 1928)—Perianth with extra broad petals forming a double triangle; each petal tipped with tiny spur; perianth very nearly 4 inches across with cup an inch and a half; pure even yellow-orange; vigorous grower, very tall; good neck; exceptionally fine show variety. Unusually well proportioned, slightly frilled cup, glowing orange, the unique shade of Cheiranthus Allioni, the Russian Wallflower, A. M. 1928.....	2.00	
SEAGULL (Engleheart 1895)—Large broad petaled perianth, slightly reflexed pure white, giving an effect suggestive of the name as the flowers seem to float above the foliage; cup light yellow, with red picotee edge; free-flowering; extremely tall; late, fine for naturalizing.....		5.00
SCARLET LANCER (Backhouse 1928)—One of the most pleasing and refined of Mrs. Backhouse's Barrii seedlings. Pure white perianth and orange-red cup. It is a wonderfully decorative flower of great merit and has been found to force remarkably well. Also a grand exhibition flower, A. M. H. 1931.....	30.00	
SHACKLETON (Tubergen 1914)—Exceptionally large and graceful flower, with broad, pure white, reflexed broad flat cup of chrome-yellow shading to brilliant orange-scarlet; extra fine, F. C. C. 1925..		50.00
SUNRISE (Backhouse 1907)—Pure star-shaped white perianth, with distinct golden rays extending up each petal from the base of the cup; small cup of clear deep yellow-orange; unique and very attractive, F. C. C. 1912.....		6.00
SUNSTAR (Backhouse 1927)—Creamy-white, broad petaled perianth, segments slightly reflexed; flat yellow cup with broad orange margin; tall fine stem and neck; Poeticus habit; beautiful both in the garden and on the show bench, A. M. 1928.....	6.00	
SURPRISE (De Graaff 1930)—Perianth cream-yellow; segments broad, slightly reflexed; wide, yellow, chalice, picoteed salmon-orange; strong grower; free-flowering and extra good.....	2.00	
TARA RANEE (Crossfield 1914)—Broad petaled perianth of distinctly silken texture; segments slightly reflexed, pure white with indistinct golden rays; nicely proportioned cup of sunny yellow, with orange shading, deepening in the frill; extremely tall, extra fine, A. M. 1915.....	2.00	
VILLAGE BEAUTY (Mooy 1920)—Similar to Mrs. Barclay which was a forerunner of this fine variety, medium growth, extra fine perianth with broad petals irregularly reflexed, light golden stripes, something like those of an Auratum Lily, down each petal, turning later to pure white; cup yellow, picoteed orange, A. M. 1920.....		20.00



Leedsii Narcissus.

DIVISION 4: Perianth white, cup white, or pale citron, sometimes tinged with pink or apricot.

	each \$	per 100 \$
DAISY SCHAFFER (De Graaff 1925)—One of the best of the remarkable new Giant Leedsii type; the flower 4½ inches across, with cup nearly 2 inches resembles a Giant Trumpet, but much more graceful in form; perianth pure white, with cup opening primrose and turning to light canary-yellow, deeper at the base; long, lemon-yellow stigma and styles add to the color harmony of this remarkable flower; undoubtedly a leader for years to come, A. M. 1925, F. C. C. 1929, F. C. C. (R. H. S.) 1933.		40.00
DELAWARE (De Graaff 1927)—Somewhat similar to Daisy Schaffer, but smaller throughout, and if possible even more gracefully formed; strong grower and very free-flowering; cup opens a golden quince color, changing to creamy lemon, exceptionally deeply crinkled; a splendid flower.		60.00
GERTIE MILLAR (De Graaff 1927)—Wonderful flower of the new Giant Leedsii type with pure white perianth similar to and as large as Van Waveren's Giant, with a beautifully proportioned pale primrose cup deeply fluted and frilled and of translucent texture; unusually long pistils and anthers match these colors perfectly; a most handsome flower, A. M. 1930.		3.00
GRAND CANYON (De Graaff 1927)—Splendid representative of the new type of Giant Leedsii, which might well be termed "cactus" narcissi; the extremely long petals of the perianth are gracefully twisted forming a remarkable artistic star-shaped flower of great size; the straight cup opens pale lemon but changes to pale primrose and finally to cream white, the exact shade of the perianth; a wonderful flower for the large rock garden and to plant in groups against evergreens.		1.00
HERA (De Graaff 1914)—Broad-petaled creamy white perianth, star-shaped and deeply frilled cup of creamy white with a dainty edging of light primrose; one of the most chastely beautiful of all daffodils, A. M. 1915.		6.00
LORD KITCHENER (Backhouse 1905)—Fine star-shaped white perianth; canary-yellow cup, nicely frilled, A. M. 1905.		5.00
LOUIS CAPET (De Graaff 1927)—A dainty little flower of perfect conformation from whatever angle viewed; poised on tiptoe ready for a dance at the slightest breath of air; perianth white; trumpet light primrose, with golden anthers, and pale green shading to gold; foliage clean and upright, not too heavy; an ideal narcissus for naturalizing and for the rock garden; there is a mistaken idea that only low-priced varieties should be utilized for naturalizing; half a dozen bulbs of such new varieties as this one make an immediate show and will increase rapidly.		8.00
MRS. NETTE O'MELVENY (Backhouse 1928)—Surely the "little people" must have been abroad frolicking in the moonlight when this fairy flower was born; a dancing daffodil with pure white perianth and cup of clear lemon-yellow, with orange picotee; splendid foliage, tall, graceful stem, and good neck; in every way a delightful flower and sure to become immensely popular.		10.00

Leedsii Narcissus—continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
RADIO (De Graaff 1927)—Unique flower for the collector or for exhibition; pure white perianth, flaring yellow cup, nicely frilled, and with distinct white stripes or rays running down from the edge.	6.00	
ROCKY MOUNTAINS (De Graaff 1927)—An absolutely distinct type; cactus-like perianth, 4 or 5 inches across, tapering, loudspeaker type trumpet of deep primrose, fluted its entire length and deeply frilled; a remarkable flower; immediately outstanding in the largest collection; informal in character but not freakish, and a great favorite with all who see it.	4.00	
SILVER STAR (Backhouse 1927)—Perfect broad-petaled star-shaped perianth of pure cream-white, with finely proportioned, wide-mouthed trumpet of primrose, changing to cream-white, just a shade deeper than the perianth; extra fine, and very free-flowering.		12.00
TULLIA (De Graaff 1929)—Remarkably beautiful, self-color; fine, broad-petaled perianth and short cup with double frill, both of creamy-white, the cup having a faint pink flush at the edge.	4.00	
VERONICA (De Graaff 1927)—Perfectly rounded, broad-petaled, pure white perianth; small deeply frilled and fluted and fluted cup of pinkish apricot; especially dainty and charming.	6.00	

Narcissus Triandrus and Triandrus Hybrids.

DIVISION 5: These are the cyclamen-flowered daffodils with reflexing petals. The flowers are more or less drooping, of elegant form and graceful habit.

		per 100 \$
TRIANDRUS ALBUS —The dainty little "Angel's tears" daffodil was found by the late Mr. Peter Barr on the mountains of Spain and Portugal, growing in very hard, firm, fine gritty soil, sometimes in the narrowest fissures of granite slatestone rocks. They make beautiful pot-plants and do very well in the rock garden where they form a picture of grace and beauty. They prefer shade, a gritty soil and a well-drained position; no manure should be given.		8.00
TRIANDRUS CALATHINUS —One of the most beautiful little daffodils in existence. The flowers, which are produced in drooping clusters of two or three, are snowy white, and more than twice the size of Triandrus Albus, with long goblet-shaped crown prettily fluted; the foliage has a curious habit of curling over, height 7 inches. For pots and the rock garden it is a perfect gem. This beautiful little daffodil thrives best in a mixture of leaf-mould, heath soil and coarse sand, with just a little bone flour added; no other manure should be given. The late Mr. Peter Barr collected this rare daffodil some years ago on one of the sea-swept Glenan Isles (off Brittany). Unfortunately it is no longer to be found there, the sea having washed away all trace of this little species. It is, however, readily raised from seed.		40.00
TRIANDRUS CONCOLOR (true)—Bearing clusters of dainty fragrant flowers of similar form to Triandrus Albus, but of a uniform soft creamy yellow, a very rare and beautiful little daffodil, height 7 inches.		30.00
TRIANDRUS PULCHELLUS —A very beautiful little variety with elegant clusters of flowers with primrose perianth and creamy white cup, height 9 inches.		24.00

Narcissus Triandrus Hybrids—continued.

	per 100 \$
AGNES HARVEY (Spurrell 1902)—A most dainty daffodil of drooping habit, one to three flowers on a stem; white starry perianth with Triandrus type trumpet, of the same color, sometimes flushed faint apricot; a wonderful flower for naturalizing, especially near water, and also for cutting; desirable in every way, A. M. 1902.....	8.00
MOONSHINE (De Graaff 1927)—A beautiful Triandrus hybrid, star-shaped creamy white flower, often 3 to a stem, drooping gracefully, very beautiful and a great favorite, especially for the rock garden or for naturalizing in the shade, A. M. 1930.....	30.00
MRS. ALFRED PEARSON (De Graaff 1923)—Dainty star-shaped flowers in generous clusters; white perianth and pale primrose cup; excellent for the rock garden.	12.00
PEARLY QUEEN (De Graaff 1927)—Two or three flowers to a stem; star-shaped cream-white perianth, with clear lemon-yellow short trumpet; distinct pearly sheen provides the name; drooping habit; free-flowering and a strong grower, A. M. 1930.	20.00
QUEEN OF SPAIN —A wild hybrid discovered in Spain. One of the most beautiful, distinct and graceful daffodils, and recommended either for pots and bowls or for naturalizing in woodlands, rock gardens, etc. The flowers vary slightly in size, and sometimes in form of trumpet, but all are of a soft, delicate canary-yellow, with a graceful reflexing perianth, height 12 inches.....	8.00

Cyclamineus and Cyclamineus Hybrids.

DIVISION 6: Cyclamineus blood like that of Triandrus, imparts such a distinct form to daffodils, that a separate division has been made for its hybrids, which have trumpets rich yellow, straight and tube-like and perianths reflexed as in a cyclamen; very early flowering.

	per 100 \$
CYCLAMINEUS —The yellow cyclamen-flowered daffodil. This beautiful little daffodil was found by the late Mr. Peter Barr in Spain and Portugal, at the margin of mountain streams and in flooded meadows adjoining; the moister the situation, the finer were the blooms. It is the earliest of all daffodils, flowering from the middle of February to early March, and is a charming, elegant little flower of very distinct form. The trumpet is rich yellow, straight and tube-like, elegantly serrated at mouth, while the perianth is reflexed like a cyclamen. A valuable little species for pot culture, edgings, and to naturalize in damp spots in the rock garden, in grass and in shady nooks, or at the water's edge; it delights in a dampish sandy peat soil and should be left undisturbed for years. Height 6 inches. F. C. C. 1887.	16.00
FEBRUARY GOLD (De Graaff 1923)—Perianth golden yellow, trumpet fringed orange; very early, A. M. 1928.....	20.00
MARCH SUNSHINE (De Graaff 1923)—Smaller than February Gold and more adapted to rock garden planting.	40.00

Jonquilla and Jonquil Hybrids.

DIVISION 7: All varieties of Narcissus Jonquilla parentage, such as Buttercup, Odorus, etc.

	each \$	per 100 \$
JONQUILLA SIMPLEX —The true single sweet jonquil, of light elegant growth, bearing out of doors in May charming clusters of numerous small rich yellow flowers of delicious scent.....		6.00
JONQUILLA FLORE-PLENO —The true old double sweet jonquil, produces in May little heads of rich yellow double flowers, very fragrant and attractive for cutting.....		8.00
BUTTERCUP (Engleheart 1890)—Similar to Golden Sceptre; a clear buttercup yellow; somewhat lighter in color than that wonderful variety and with a straighter trumpet, a cross between Emperor and Jonquilla.....		5.00
CHRYSOLITE (De Graaff 1927)—A new jonquil yellow trumpet hybrid of well-balanced form and large size; pure light golden color; a generous proportion of two-flowered stems, but just as beautiful as a single flower.....		80.00
GENERAL PERSHING (De Graaff 1919)—New type of jonquil hybrid; large as some of the moderately sized Ajax varieties, such as Golden Spur; foliage is flat but very long and narrow, much more graceful than that of Ajax type, flower much more refined in form than the Giant Trumpets, 3½ inches in diameter, of purest jonquil gold; trumpet just a shade deeper than the perianth; a lovely flower in every way and sure to become immensely popular, A. M. 1919.....	2.00	
GOLDEN SCEPTRE (De Graaff 1913)—A hybrid of Monarch crossed with a Single Jonquil. Standard bearer of the new type of jonquil x Ajax hybrid which has become popular because so much more gracefully proportioned than the Giant Trumpets; a medium-sized perfectly built flower of deep jonquil yellow, 3 inches or so in diameter, the perianth star-shaped, just a shade lighter in coloring than the trumpet, which is slightly rolled and flaring at the mouth like a miniature Ajax; the whole flower, as with the others in this class, is of the greatest substance keeping in perfect condition exceptionally long both in the garden and when cut; the foliage is attractive and the flowers are produced on tall tapering stems; very vigorous in growth and a strong propagator; Golden Sceptre should merit a place in every garden; later flowering, F. C. C. 1913.....		5.00
LADY HILLINGDON (De Graaff 1927)—A fine companion for Golden Sceptre, blooming earlier; cluster-flowering type, but well worth growing even if all the flowers came singly; perianth a clear butter-yellow, with broad outer petals opening flat like those of a trillium, with the narrow inner petals curving forward around the moderate-sized shapely trumpet of deep jonquil yellow, with anthers to match; a lovely flower in every way, borne gracefully on a very tall stem above clean attractive foliage; ideal for cutting as well as for garden display and a strong propagator; every beholder falls in love with little Lady Hillingdon.....		40.00

Jonquilla and Jonquil Hybrids—continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
NUMA POMPILIUS (De Graaff 1927)—A splendid flower of extremely rich coloring; an intense, pure buttercup gold, the beautiful little trumpet being reflexed and deeply frilled; it increases rapidly and makes an ideal daffodil for naturalizing or for the rock garden.		20.00
ODORUS CAMPERNELLII, true (Campernellii Jonquil)—Elegant rush-like foliage and clusters of bright yellow fragrant flowers with open deeply lobed cup, height 18 inches; valuable for border decoration and early forcing.		5.00
ODORUS ORANGE QUEEN (Goodwin 1908)—A very striking variety, 2 to 3 flowers on a stem, color intense golden-orange, cup prettily fluted. Delightful jonquil fragrance. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion on wiry stems about level with the tops of the strong but not coarse foliage; truly a daffodil for every garden and the gayest of the lot, large or small, for cutting, display or exhibiting.		5.00
ODORUS RUGULOSUS —Bearing rich yellow fragrant flowers, two to four on a stem, with broad imbricated perianth and straight wrinkled cup, foliage erect and rush-like, a fine showy variety when massed in beds and borders, and valuable for cutting.		5.00
ODORUS RUGULOSUS MAXIMUS —A fine large-flowered hybrid, almost a self bright yellow, perianth broad and solid, crown straight and broadly fluted at margin, height 18 inches.		6.00
ODORUS CAMPERNELLII PLENUS —The tall double Campernellii Jonquil, a very charming variety, bearing on tall graceful stems heads of fragrant double yellow flowers of elegant form, height 15 inches. It makes an attractive pot and border plant, and will bear gentle forcing.		5.00
ROMULUS (De Graaff 1930)—Similar to Numa Pompilius, not quite so tall, and a shade lighter in color, with a shorter and more flaring trumpet.	4.00	
TULLUS HOSTILIUS (De Graaff 1927)—Of the jonquil yellow trumpet type; strong growing flower of remarkable substance, lasting exceptionally long in the garden or when cut; an ideal daffodil for informal use and for the large rock garden.		6.00
WHITE WEDGEWOOD (De Graaff 1927)—A dainty and charming flower borne on a tall stem; starry perianth of cream-white, with a trumpet of a pale primrose; beautiful for cutting and effective in groups in front of the daffodil border, among other varieties.		80.00



Tazetta and Tazetta Hybrids.

DIVISION 8: Including Polyanthus or Bunch-flowered Narcissi, Poetaz Narcissi and Tazetta Hybrids.

Polyanthus or Bunch Flowered Narcissi.

	per 100 \$
GRAND SOLEIL D'OR —Perianth golden, cup deep brilliant orange, early and very showy, suitable for early forcing or for planting out, producing a brilliant effect in the garden; a very old garden plant known in Parkinson's day (1629).....	5.00
PAPER WHITE GRANDIFLORA —A large-flowering variety of the Early Paper White Narcissus, bearing elegant trusses of snowy white fragrant flowers.....	3.00

Narcissus Poetaz—New Hybrid Polyanthus Narcissi.

A fine race of daffodils, resulting from a cross between Poeticus Ornatus and the finest varieties of Polyanthus or bunch-flowered varieties, the Poeticus being the seed-bearing parent. The plants are tall and vigorous growers with strong erect foliage and bearing heads of well-formed flowers, deliciously fragrant; they are much finer than the old Polyanthus types, and have the advantage of being much hardier.

We offer a complete range of varieties, including the two winners of First Class Certificates in Holland, Glorious and Golden Perfection. For those interested in hybridizing, we do not know of a better field as most of the existing commercial varieties seed freely.

	each \$	per 100 \$
ADMIRATION (Van Waveren 1913) — Lemon-yellow perianth, orange cup, A. M. 1914.....		10.00
ASPASIA (Van der Schoot 1910)—Pure white perianth, yellow cup, true Poeticus form, fine long stems.....		6.00
CHEERFULNESS (Van der Schoot 1923)—The double Elvira, a very pleasing double white Poetaz, good stems, a fine garden and show flower.....		10.00
DUPLEX (Van der Schoot 1904)—Soft yellow perianth, dark yellow cup.....		6.00
ELVIRA —Creamy white perianth, yellow cup edged orange.....		5.00
FRANS HALS —Creamy white perianth, yellow cup, free-flowering..		5.00
GLORIOUS (Williams 1923)—Tall, flower delightfully informal in habit, perianth Poeticus white with eye orange, edged red; good for semi-shade; very early and an excellent forcer, F. C. C. 1927.....	6.00	
GOLDEN PERFECTION (De Graaff 1927)—A perfect perianth with wide overlapping segments, deep citron-yellow with mica sheen and cup of pure gold perfectly proportioned to balance of flower; calyx grey-green flecked with gold; a Giant Poetaz unique in its class, F. C. C. 1926.....		12.00

	each \$	per 100 \$
IDEAL (Van der Schoot 1907)—Bears up to seven flowers on a stem; perianth white and cup dark orange.		6.00
KLONDIKE (Van der Schoot 1907)—Rich yellow perianth, darker cup, one of the finest yellows.		6.00
LAURENS KOSTER (Vis 1923)—Creamy white perianth, lemon-yellow cup, free-flowering, recommended.		4.00
MAJESTIC (Van Waveren 1916)—Snow-white perianth, bright yellow cup.		6.00
ORANGE CUP (Tromp 1916)—Yellow perianth, cup orange-red, nicely frilled.		6.00
ORANGE PRINCE (De Graaff 1907)—Perianth creamy white, cup deep orange; attractive.		40.00
SYCAMORE (Prins 1923)—Large pure white perianth, dark yellow cup.		8.00

Tazetta Sub-species.

CANALICULATUS —A dainty little Polyanthus Narcissus from Mentone, suitable for sunny situations in the rock garden; it has narrow erect bluish green foliage and bears heads of three to four flowers with white perianth and globular golden cup, sweetly scented; height 6 inches.	8.00
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Poeticus Narcissus.

DIVISION 9.

	each \$	per 100 \$
COMUS (Engleheart 1907)—Fine flower of recurvus type; medium height and excellent for the rock garden; pure white perianth; flat lemon-yellow eye, frilled deep red; fine foliage; excellent for naturalizing or for the rock garden.		6.00
EDWINA (De Graaff 1926)—Purest white perianth, broad and overlapping petals, very flat cup, yellow-edged red. Fine form and substance, highly recommended, A. M. 1926.		24.00
GLORY (Segers 1907)—White perianth, yellow cup, edged red.		5.00
HOMER (Engleheart 1898)—Large star-shaped perianth, gleaming white, with flat eye, yellow edged red; tall, graceful, and free-flowering; one of the best of the Poeticus varieties; very late.		6.00
HORACE (Engleheart 1907)—Similar to Homer, but not so tall; very broad perianth petals, A. M. 1914.		6.00
JULIET (Engleheart 1907)—Saucer-shaped perianth of pure white, petals, inclined to flex forward; flat frilled cup with bright red edge.		6.00
KENTUCKY (De Graaff 1928)—Absolutely distinct variety showing new coloring, the perianth being a distinct coffee shade, with orange-red cup; flowers of moderate size, but borne well above the foliage on splendid slender stems; unusually dainty flower.	8.00	
ORNATUS —A good commercial Poeticus.		5.00
ORNATUS MAXIMUS —Extremely broad overlapping petals, recurving from typical pheasant's-eye cup; a larger Ornatus, unsurpassed for naturalizing.		6.00
RUPERT BROOKE (Engleheart 1927)—One of the finest of the new Poeticus varieties, beautifully proportioned; small pheasant's-eye reddish cup.		20.00
SNOW KING (Dawson 1910)—Glistening white perianth with exceptionally broad petals; cup with broad red edge; outstanding among the newest Poeticus varieties; tall growing; good neck, A. M. 1927.	2.00	

Double Narcissus.

DIVISION 10.

	each \$	per 100 \$
ALBUS PLENUS ODORATUS (Poeticus flore pleno)—Snowy white, sweet-scented, highly recommended.		4.00
ARGENT (Engleheart 1907)—Nicely built flower of white and canary-yellow; attractively formed, resembling a carnation, a cross between von Sion and Poeticus Ornatus.		6.00
DAPHNE (Culpin 1914)—The most promising novelty of 1928, pure white, sweet scented, large double flowers, early forcer, A. M. 1928.	4.00	
DUBLOON (Engleheart 1907)—Longer petals of primrose, interspersed with shorter petals of canary-yellow, giving a golden glow to the entire flower.		6.00
INDIAN CHIEF (Backhouse 1927)—Very large and very double, bright yellow interspersed with orange; the petals curled and twisted.		60.00
LIVIA (Backhouse 1929)—Taller and smaller but of better form than Indian Chief; sulphur-yellow and burnt orange, A. M. 1930.	6.00	
MARY COPELAND (Copeland 1914)—One of the famous varieties of the new semi-double type, this variety has been termed the most striking double in cultivation; the longer petals are pure cream-white with a golden ray down the center, interspersed with shorter petals of lemon and brilliant orange, giving a three-color effect; unsurpassed for the garden or the show bench, F. C. C. 1926.	4.00	
MOULIN ROUGE (Backhouse 1926)—Very lovely double, long primrose petals shading to cream down the center, short petals deep yellow-orange, giving a tri-color effect; light citron-yellow overlapping perianth, orange cup deeply frilled; very late, A. M. 1926.	3.00	
ROYAL SOVEREIGN (Copeland 1908)—Valuable addition to the Twink group of semi-doubles, most graceful of all in form, and the most charming, if not the most striking, in coloring; creamy white interspersed with crinkled and frilled trumpet petals of primrose-yellow, shading to pale primrose as the flower develops; a daffodil appealing to every flower lover's fancy, A. M. 1914.	2.00	
SNOWSPRITE (Barr 1913)—A double Leedsii; flowers borne on tall stems; pure white, interspersed with very light lemon; a novelty and a good florist's flower; extremely late.		20.00
THE PEARL (Zeestraten 1923)—Nice flower; not too double, creamy white, interspersed with sulphur-yellow, deeper at the center, very charming.		6.00
TEXAS (Backhouse 1927)—Taller growing and of better form than Indian Chief; pale yellow interspersed with brilliant orange; very late, A. M. 1927.	4.00	

Double Narcissus—continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
TWINK (De Graaff 1927)—Perhaps one of the most promising daffodils we have introduced. It is a double of the semi-full type, the petals alternating a soft primrose and clear orange, and so arranged as to give the flower a most attractive appearance and to make it a most adaptable flower for large scale decorative work. Twink forces as easily as Golden Spur, but also flowers very early in the field, is very free-flowering and hardy and we sincerely believe that, as soon as the stocks become larger, this variety will be used by every commercial grower. In the meantime it is a most splendid show flower and has created much interest whenever shown, A. M. 1926.....		20.00
VON SION —Pure yellow, good forcer.....		6.00

Various Species and Hybrids.

DIVISION 11: Distinct forms which cannot be classed under any of the foregoing divisions.

	per 100 \$
NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM —The Hoop Petticoat or Medusa's Trumpet daffodils. For the rock garden, edgings and small beds, these beautiful little daffodils are most charming, while if several bulbs are planted in pots or pans they are greatly prized for indoor decoration.	
BULBOCODIUM CITRINUS —The large sulphur Hoop Petticoat. Very beautiful pale citron flowers, height 6 to 8 inches; delights in a damp sandy peat soil; no manure should be given.....	8.00
BULBOCODIUM MONOPHYLLYS or Clusii, the white Hoop Petticoat, native of N. Africa, producing in winter little snowy white flowers of exquisite beauty; charming in the rock garden or may be grown in pots on a cold frame or cool room; as soon as signs of growth are seen give water freely, height 6 inches. On no account should manure be given.....	12.00
BULBOCODIUM CONSPICUUS —The yellow Hoop Petticoat, flowers rich golden yellow, of hoop-petticoat form and rush-like foliage. Height 6 inches. It blooms from the end of February to early in March, and prefers a sandy peat soil with a fair amount of moisture while in growth, but not in summer; no manure should be given.....	6.00
JUNCIFOLIUS —The miniature rush-leaved daffodil, a charming and elegant species for pots or select spots in the rock garden; it has small rich yellow flowers rather smaller than a jonquil with a dainty little flattish crown, height 3 to 4 inches, delicately fragrant; a native of the Pyrenees.....	12.00
SEROTINUS —A very rare little narcissus producing in October, on slender stems, miniature star-shaped fragrant flowers with silvery white perianth and minute golden-yellow cup, sometimes two to three flowers on a stem, height 10 inches. Plant in a warm spot on rockwork and lightly cover during winter, or grow in pots in a cold frame.....	80.00

Dutch Iris—De Graaff Hybrids.

This very distinctive group is of recent origin and has in a few years won international recognition. The flowers are not only superior in substance, brilliancy and purity of color, but also earlier, larger and of greater refinement than the old Dutch and Spanish Iris. The new Hybrids we offer are readily distinguished by the narrow orange stripe on the falls, while the older varieties have a larger yellow blotch.

These iris are unsurpassed as cut flowers, since they will stand any amount of handling and traveling, while their earliness and good forcing habits make them valuable for the commercial grower and florist.

Their hardiness and large color range have made them very popular for garden purposes, and, though in extreme climates they need some protection, they seem to do quite well as far north as New York. The varieties we list have been carefully selected to give the full range of colors and we have large stocks of the varieties that have proven most profitable in the English and European flower markets. We also have a complete collection of the latest novelties, which show great improvements.

We sent a trial collection of our bulbous irises to Mr. Chas. Gersdorff, well-known Iris breeder of Washington, D. C. He writes us: "I consider the reticulata, Dutch improved hybrids, new Spanish hybrids and Tingitana hybrid irises as ideal for garden use and for cutting for any amateur flower grower, for their ease of culture, hardiness and wonderfully beautiful long-keeping flowers. In my garden they bloomed from late February to late May."

Relative Flowering Dates of Bulbous Irises.

1	The First Wedgewood	5	E. B. Garnier
1½	A. Bloemaard J. Victors S. Rombout	6	Abraham Storck D. Haring Dirk Dalens S. van Ruysdael Therese Schwartz
2	Adrian Backer Theo Wyck	7	Gerrit van Hees S. de Vlieger Willem Verschuur
3	Jan Nagel Jan Weenix Poggenbeeck White Excelsior Yellow Queen	8	Imperator
4	Jacob de Wit J. W. de Wilde Leonardo da Vinci Willem Zuiderveld	9	Golden Glory
		10	Golden Bronze
		12	Golden Lion Golden Wonder

In normal seasons there is a three-day interval between each group, figured from the date the majority of the flowers are fully open.

Dutch Iris—De Graaff Hybrids—continued.

	per 1000 \$
A. BLOEMAARD —Standards dark purplish blue, falls lighter blue, very large flower, early, 20 inches, A. M. 1921.....	30.00
ABRAHAM STORCK (<i>Blue Perfection</i>)—Standards steel-blue, falls very dark blue, a very large iris and the best blue, 24 inches, A. M. 1928.....	40.00
ADRIAN BACKER (<i>Lilac Wonder</i>)—Uniform purple-lilac, good substance, 20 inches, A. M. 1921.....	30.00
CITRONELLA —Lemon-yellow self-color, filifolia type, 22 inches.....	40.00
D. HARING —Standards greyish white, falls pure white, very large flower of great substance, early, 26 inches, A. M. 1923.....	30.00
DIRK DALENS —Large pale blue standards, falls blue with very narrow orange stripe, 21 inches, A. M. 1927.....	40.00
E. B. GARNIER —Standards and falls uniform deep blue, the improved Emperor, 24 inches, A. M. 1922.....	30.00
GERRIT VAN HEES —Broad, short, purplish-blue standards, very large royal-blue falls, pale yellow stripe, excellent novelty, 26 inches, A. M. 1931.	80.00
GOLDEN BRONZE —Standards dark violet-edged bronze, falls attractive golden bronze, very beautiful, 22 inches, A. M. 1930.....	40.00
GOLDEN GLORY —Standards golden yellow, falls darker, the dark Yellow Queen, 24 inches, A. M. 1930.....	30.00
JACOB DE WIT —Standards very dark blue, falls dark blue. A very early iris of remarkable substance, the best medium-priced blue, 22 inches, A. M. 1925, F. C. C. 1930.....	30.00
J. MATHAM (<i>Blue Skies</i>)—Beautiful novelty, pale cornflower blue self-color, a 1932 introduction, 24 inches.....	50.00
JAN WEENIX (<i>Morning Mist</i>)—Standards and falls soft lavender-blue, extra, 30 inches.....	40.00
LEONARDO DA VINCI —Standards creamy white, falls canary-yellow with orange stripe, very large flower, early, 28 inches.....	40.00
POGGENBEEK —Standards and falls uniform dark blue, great improvement on Emperor, 30 inches, F. C. C. 1923.....	30.00
S. DE VLIJGER (<i>Blue Horizon</i>)—Very broad and strong, light violet-blue standards, falls soft sky-blue, narrow orange stripe, large, beautiful flower, 27 inches, A. M. 1927, F. C. C. 1930.....	40.00
S. VAN RUYSDAEL —Standards violet-purple, falls paler violet, unique color, very effective, 23 inches, A. M. 1925.....	40.00
THERESE VAN DUYLL SCHWARTZE —Standards pale cornflower-blue, falls pure white, with narrow orange stripe, excellent cut flower, 24 inches, F. C. C. 1925.....	30.00
WHITE EXCELSIOR —Uniform pure white, falls very broad, very good form and substance, very early forcer, the best medium-priced, 22 inches, F. C. C. 1921.....	30.00
W. VERSCHUUR (<i>Indian Chief</i>)—Standards violet, tinged bronze, falls bronze. Excellent novelty, 24 inches, A. M. 1928.....	40.00
W. ZUIDERVELD (<i>Violet Queen</i>)—Standards and falls uniform light bluish violet, very large flower of fine proportions, 20 inches, A. M. 1927.....	50.00
YELLOW QUEEN —Standards and falls golden yellow. Thin wiry stems, excellent for forcing or outside, the best medium-priced yellow, 28 inches, A. M. 1921, F. C. C. 1930.....	30.00

👉 We can supply other varieties of Dutch and Spanish Iris, but recommend only those listed herein.

Iris Reticulata.

per 100
\$

The violet-scented iris, flowering outside in February, brilliant deep violet-purple flowers with golden-yellow blotch.
We have a very fine strain of this scarce iris and can offer a limited number of extra strong bulbs 10.00

Spanish Iris.

Since the new Dutch iris we offer are so far superior, we do not offer in this list any of the old Spanish types. We have, however, two unique novelties with ruffled petals, which we recommend strongly.

per 100
\$

GOLDEN LION—26 inches, F. C. C. H. 1924, standards lemon-yellow, falls golden yellow, standards not so much frilled as falls. Very beautiful 20.00
GOLDEN WONDER—26 inches, A. M. H. 1918, standards and falls golden yellow, both very much frilled. A very graceful and attractive flower 25.00

Iris Tingitana Hybrids.

The two Tingitana Hybrids we offer are a distinct improvement over the French Tingitana iris, in that they can be depended upon to flower and in that they are hardier. Recent winters have shown us, however, that considerable care should be taken in planting these bulbs outdoors and we recommend them only for greenhouse forcing. Plant the bulbs in deep pots as soon as received, plunge the pots in beds and cover with a 2-inch layer of pure soil. If necessary, cover this with straw or litter as a frost protection. Bring the pots into the greenhouse towards the time frost can be expected and keep them cold but frost-safe (40-50° Fahr.). As soon as the buds are palpable, the temperature can be increased gradually to 55° Fahr. It should be kept in mind that irises want more water than any other bulbs. For very early forcing only the top size bulbs should be used.

per 100 per 1000
\$ \$

THE FIRST—24 inches, F. C. C. H. 1922, standards and falls beautiful marine-blue, strong stems, excellent forcer 6.00 50.00
WEDGEWOOD—24 inches, F. C. C. H. 1922, standards blue, falls lighter blue, excellent forcer 6.00 50.00

Iris Filifolia.

IMPERATOR—Large free-flowering, dark blue iris. Later than the Dutch, but a good commercial variety 20.00



Earlham Large-Flowered Hybrid Montbretias.

These are the magnificent new montbretias which have attracted so much attention the last year or two at the Royal Horticultural Society's shows in late summer and during autumn and gained the Gold Medal. They are a completely new race of flowers, the result of hybridization successfully carried out by the late Mr. Sydney Morris of Earlham Hall, Norwich. They represent an enormous advance over the ordinary montbretias in commerce, being generally much taller and more robust in growth, and having flowers of great size and beauty, some measuring 3 to 4 or more inches in diameter. These montbretias make first-class border plants and are of great decorative value for cutting.

Montbretias are of easy culture, preferring a light loamy soil well-enriched with leaf mould, but no manure or chemical fertilizer should touch the roots. A little bone meal can be used and a light dressing of lime may prove beneficial. The moisture supply should be good. They thrive in the partial shade of borders or shrubbery as well as in full sunlight. If planted in the fall, mulch lightly with peat or litter but not manure.

In severe climates spring planting is best and they can be given the same treatment as gladioli.

	per 100 \$
GOLDFINCH —The branching heads of flowers are of good size, bright yellow with small maroon blotches at center, outer petals heavily shaded brilliant cherry-scarlet, very decorative.	10.00
HIS MAJESTY —A glorious variety, flowers measuring 4 inches or more across, very broad-petaled, deep velvety scarlet shading down to gold, reverse of petals dark crimson shading down to gold, height 4½ feet; the largest-flowered of all montbretias. First Class Certif., R. H. S. and Glasgow.	12.00
JAMES COEY —Flowers very large and open, of perfect form, with smooth broad petals, rich deep vermilion-scarlet with golden-orange lustre, center yellow with crimson blotches, very handsome, height 3½ feet, Award of Merit, Haarlem and R. H. S.	12.00
LEMON QUEEN —Creamy yellow, pale center and deep orange buds, a very attractive flower and of great decorative value.	4.00
MARJORIE —Large open flowers, orange-yellow, with crimson centre, a beautiful flower, perfectly flat when fully open, height 3 feet.	4.00
POCAHONTAS —Rich coppery scarlet, with golden lustre. Center orange with small blood-crimson blotches; flowers large and handsome, height 3 feet.	12.00
PRINCESS —Brilliant ruby-scarlet, flowers of fair size, center yellow with small crimson blotches, very effective, height 2½ feet.	12.00
PRINCESS MARY —A beautiful shapely flower, pale yellow petals with red tip, and three of the petals bright crimson on reverse side.	12.00
QUEEN ADELAIDE —Deep orange-shaded with red on outer side of the petals, strong grower, flowers 4 inches in diameter. Award of Merit, R. H. S.	12.00
QUEEN ALEXANDRA —A choice variety with erect habit of growth, chrome-yellow with carmine blotch at base of petals, late-flowering, height 4 feet, Award of Merit, R. H. S. and Haarlem 1926.	10.00
QUEEN CHARLOTTE —Of free-branching habit, flowers orange-scarlet, center shading to primrose with ruby markings, height 2½ feet.	12.00
QUEEN OF SPAIN —Flowers of large size, brilliant deep golden-orange, reverse of petals golden-apricot with small crimson and purple calyx, color very brilliant and effective, height 2½ to 3 feet, Award of Merit R. H. S. and Haarlem.	25.00
UNA —Flowers rich apricot with carmine blotch; a well-shaped flower of good substance, height 2½ feet, Award of Merit, R. H. S.	8.00

